The Coconino Sun

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FLAGSTAFF WATERWORKS.

The Rules and Regulations—Schedules and Rates—Meter Readings and Other Very Useful Information.

The following extracts are taken from Ordinance No. 73:

"Before any connection with any main or lateral belonging to the town shall be permitted, application must be made in writing to the town clerk, accompanied with a fee of $5.00. The receipt therefor shall authorize the superintendent to make the connection.

"All excavation and pipe-laying between the point of connection and the curbing or sidewalk line shall be done by the superintendent, or under his supervision. The meters should be placed on the property as near the main as practicable.

"A corporation cock must in all cases be placed at the curb or sidewalk line.

"All water rentals, except in cases specified by contract, shall be due and payable on the first business day of each and every month. And if payment be deferred for more than five days thereafter, the superintendent must cut off the water of such delinquent.

"Payment of all arrearges and expenses of cutting off must be paid before the water is again turned on

"Any person taking water from the town, who shall furnish any resident, non-taker, with water from the town's water system, for any purpose, or permit any non-taker to use his or her faucets or hydrants, for any purpose, except the extinguishment of fire, shall be charged $2.00 for each and every month in which this violation may occur. And in case of persistent or willful disregard of this rule, the offender's water may be cut off for thirty days.

"All water rentals must be paid to the clerk, at the town hall, as provided in the ordinance.

"All water furnished to consumers by the town of Flagstaff from its waterworks (except where contracts exist otherwise) shall be furnished, and only furnished, upon a meter basis.

"All meters shall be of standard make, and be placed at the expense of the consumer."

Schedule of Rates.

DOMESTIC AND LAWNS.

1,000 gallons or less, $2.00.

15c for each 100 gallons for the next 1,000 gallons.

5c for each 100 gallons over and above 2,000 gallons.

BUSINESS RATES.

1,000 gallons or less, $2.50.

17½c for each 100 gallons for the next 4,000 gallons.

10c for each 100 gallons for the next 5,000 gallons.

5c for each 100 gallons over and above 10,000 gallons.

If a meter gets out of order and fails to register, the consumer will be charged at the average daily consumption shown by the meter when in good order.

READING METERS.

If a pointer be between two figures, the smaller must always be taken. When a pointer is so near a figure that it seems to indicate it exactly, look at the circle next lower in number, and if the pointer in that circle has passed the 0, then the count should be read for the figure indicated by the higher circle.

HOW TO FIND LEAKS.

Every water consumer who takes water by measurement, owes it to himself to know that he is paying for no more than he receives. He should, therefore, learn to read his meter, and be careful to observe that there is no waste of water. And if any leak is found in the fixtures or pipe, it should be repaired immediately, as any waste, however small it may appear when running, will look large when found in the bill. The water department has no alternative but to charge for the full amount, whether consumed or wasted.

A meter will not register more water than passes through it, popular opinion notwithstanding. If surprised at the amount of your bill, test your meter; it requires no expert. See that no water is being drawn from any of the fixtures. Watch the hand on the dial marked 10. If the hand moves at all there is a leak somewhere. Finding no leak, draw into a can or vessel of which you know the exact capacity in amount of water, and you will find on referring to the dial that too much has not been registered. It may be less; more—never.

No person shall open, or shall use water from any public fire-hydrant without permission from proper authority, except in case of fire; nor shall anyone obstruct free access thereto.

Reading Meters.

Half-size view of dial used on Meters.

To read the dial, take the lesser figure of the two between which the pointer stands in each circle. Each division of any circle stands for one-tenth of the whole number indicated by that circle. If any pointer is on a figure the figure should be taken only when the pointer in the next lower circle is at or beyond 0. The difference between any two readings, shows the quantity of water registered during the intermediate time in gallons.

Sheep Killed by Lightning.

W. A. Galpin, assistant postmaster, returned yesterday from a visit with relatives in Navajo county, and while speaking of the conditions in the north and eastern part of the territory said that everything gave promise of a prosperous year. "The people are happy," said Mr. Galpin. "All over the range the grass is a foot high. There has been lots of rain; a storm nearly every day, and the prospects are fine."

Continuing, he told of a thunder and lightning storm which shattered a number of trees. The splinters from the trees flew all about Mr. Galpin, and a sheep herder who was standing near by was knocked unconscious, and the same stroke killed twenty-six sheep.—Phoenix Gazette.

Dr. E. B. Perrin and wife, of Williams, spent Thursday here.

MINING, PAST AND FUTURE.

Those of Industrial Courage Who Have Endured Many Vicissitudes—A Look Backward and a Step Forward.

Mr. John A. Church, one of the first mining engineers ever graduated from an American institution, has written an extremely interesting article for the Mining Magazine, of New York, entitled, "Mining, Past and Future." Alluding to the history of mining in America, Mr. Church says:

"It is only a quarter of a century since the yield of British copper ores was about 9 per cent, and of foreign ores smelted in British works about 15 per cent. America was then a large contributor to the Welsh furnaces; and long before our continent was spanned by railroads, ores, chiefly of copper and silver, were gathered in desert regions, and after a toilsome wagon haul were taken by the most devious waterways, or by a long railroad journey, to a shipping port, and landed in Cornwall, after a trip that in some cases covered from six to nine months.

"This was the history of even such a remarkable mine as the Anaconda, and many of us can remember the exhibition of industrial courage with which the owners of that celebrated property proceeded to the erection of their own smelters under conditions of fuel supply and freight that were forbidding.

"This is also the history of Butte from the earliest days when the furnaces turned out a product that was hauled by wagon to Ogden. It is the history of the Copper Queen, situated fifty miles from a railroad and two thousand miles from a market.

"The beginnings of the great district at Clifton and Morenci, Arizona, were made when copper was hauled 600 miles in wagons, and when nearly a year was needed to get a four-ton locomotive on the ground. The freight alone on coke delivered at Globe was $45 a ton."

Mr. Church refers in a graphic manner to the relation existing between recent scientific discoveries and the industry of mining.

"The wonderful discoveries in chemistry make it almost certain that the miner of the future will be engaged in a search for rare elements and perhaps for some that are still unknown or not fully appreciated. The power of electricity has given us the command of elements which could not be separated except in minute specks twenty-five years ago, and it is entirely possible that new alloys with valuable qualities will extend the field of his usefulness. The miner in fact has one eye applied to a telescope, looking for new fields of effort, and the other glued to a microscope, searching for traces of metal, that he may recover from the slags and gases of his waste products. His work is bound closely with the development of transportation, and indeed with every other industry, so that men who boast a conservatism that rejects investments in mining look with dismay while their bonds fall in value because there is a strike among distant miners."

Miss Leona Green has secured a position as teacher in the Fredonia school and will leave tomorrow for that place.

Prescott Phenomenon.

One of those rare but most beautiful sights, a rainbow at night, was witnessed last Wednesday night. The full moon in the east in a cloudless sky sent its rays against a rain storm in the west, causing a rainbow from the northern to the southern horison. It was as perfect, though not quite so bright as a daylight rainbow, and was witnessed by a great many people. This is the third or fourth phenomenon of this kind that the writer has seen during a twenty-two years' residence in Prescott.—Journal-Miner.

The Rodeo Now On.

Nearly all the cow-punchers in this section were gathered together here on Thursday morning preparatory to starting on the annual rodeo. The lateness of the round-up this year is caused by the unprecedented drought, which, owing to the scarcity of water and feed, made it impracticable at an earlier date. Now there is water everywhere and the hills and valleys are covered with a heavy growth of grass which has sprung up since the rains began, to a height varying from six inches to a foot. Much of the branding remains to be done also, owing to the above stated conditions.—Williams News.

Nutritious Grasses of Arizona.

B. A Packard, one of the most successful stock men in Arizona, was interviewed by the Douglas International-American, a few days since, and while speaking of the ranges on which his cattle are located, stated that the grass was growing rapidly and the cattle getting fat.

He stated that in no other country would cattle take on flesh as fast as in Arizona when the grass is young and plentiful on the open ranges. It is not possible to fatten cattle, he declared, as fast by feeding them corn in the states as they will fatten on the young grass which springs up in Arizona after the summer rains. Six weeks ago all the cattle were poor and many were dying; now they are geting fat, and it will not be many days until unlimited quantities of beef can be had of home production.

August Weather.

A. E. Hackett, in charge of the local office of the weather bureau, furnishes the following summary of weather conditions for the month of August, just past:

The mean temperature of August was 62 degrees, or 1 degree below the average for the past six years. The highest temperature was 81 on the 7th, and the lowest, 46 on the 30th. The total precipitation was 8.77 inches, or 4.93 inches in excess of the six-year average. A trace or more of rain fell on twenty-five days, the heaviest fall being 1.44 inches on the 29th. The amount of rainfall recorded for previous Augusts was as follows: For 1899, 2.74 inches; 1900, 1.70 inches; 1901, 1.52 inches; 1902, 6.10 inches; 1903, 2.26 inches. The prevailing winds were from the northwest and the total movement was 2092 miles. There were 13 cloudy days during the month and 18 partly cloudy days. There were no clear days. The average daily cloudiness was 69 per cent, and the average relative humidity 76 per cent. Thunderstorms occurred on 25 days.